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The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1739.

№ 1147.

Jam's Coffee-house, Cornhill, Feb. 19, 1738-9.

'TIS observable, that those Societies of Men are ever most firmly united among themselves, who either are ingag'd in wicked Designs, or who really or imaginarily labour under one common Calamity. We find this Observation verified in antient and modern History; our own Annals justify it but too evidently; nay, the Experience of our own Times confirms it beyond all possibility of cavil. How closely united are the Enemies of our present Government and Constitution, who labouring under the same Calamity, (*the Deprivation of Power*) are therefore embark'd in the same *evil Design* of destroying both, in order to arrive at that, the want if which, they conceive to be the greatest Misfortune.

THE Reason why these kind of Confederacies are kept more inviolably than those founded on virtuous *Motives*, is, that in those Cases the whole Body is actuated by one common Spirit in pursuit of one general End, so that what is thought to be so much the common Interest, is not obstructed by Individuals, or by the Whole.

NOW, as both these Motives seem to be at present more eminently joined than heretofore, no wonder we see our *Malcontents* more strictly united than ever. They have been for a Series of Years ingaged in *evil Designs* against the Government, and now they are become the closer link'd together, that their Hopes of arriving at *Power* happen to be set at a farther Distance than ever by the Wisdom and Success of his Majesty's late Measures for removing the Obstacles that had obstructed the Harmony between his Subjects and the Nation in the World they most gain by. This happy inriching Renewal of Friendship with *Spain*, which administers the highest Satisfaction to the Friends of the Government, and which should equally fill every *Briton* with Gratitude that is warm in his Country's Interest, has not only increased the Spleen and Clamour of the *Incendiaries*, but likewise seems to have rivetted them the faster together.

BUT, indeed, if we consider how inevitable they thought of a Rupture, and how uppish they were upon their Hopes of rising to Power in Consequence of the general Confusion and Calamity that must attend the War, we can't admire to find them become more desperate and united in Attempts to spirit the People against Measures that have at once destroyed all their own particular Hopes, and ascertain'd the general future Happiness of their Country.

SEEING then, that the Union of our more dangerous, *intestine Enemies*, is become the more closely cemented by the late Increase of their Disappointments, we will chuse rather to examine this fresh Cause which cements their Union, than attempt to reason them into a Dissolution of a Confederacy founded solely on the Ambition and Resentment of Men deaf to Argument, and determined to rise on the Ruins of their Country.

AS the *Convention* is before Parliament, I did not think it became any private Man to animadvert upon it in Print, before the Sense of both Houses was known; but since so very dutiful and polite Gentlemen as the Authors of the *Craftsman* and *Common Sense* have taken upon them to be beforehand with the *Legislature*, I hope to be pardoned for following their Example. The first of these learned Writers treats the Subject with somewhat of that Dignity and Seriousness due to its Importance, tho' with his usual uncandidness; but the latter, with so ludicrous and sneering an Indency, as could only come from one known to sport with and ridicule the Fundamentals of our Constitution and the most sacred Mysteries of Religion. They both seem to consider the *Convention* as a definitive Treaty; wherefore I shall beg Leave to differ from our most profound Sages for once, and consider it in that only Light in which it ought, or can reasonably be consider'd till the *Treaty* be fully compleated, to which this *Convention* may be properly look'd upon as a Preliminary.

'TIS true, it is definitive as to two Articles, and those not the least material in dispute betwixt us and *Spain*, because they may be justly deem'd as the primary Causes of all these Disputes and Misunderstandings so loudly complain'd of on both Sides. The first of these, by which I mean the Adjustment of Reparation for the *Spanish* Fleet in 1718. as it may properly be look'd on as the Origine of all our Disputes, it may be said, that without settling that Point, 'twould be next to impossible to bring a Nation so haughty and revengeful as the *Spaniards* are known to be, to either Coolness of Temper or Terms of Friendship; therefore to have gain'd this Point, to have settled it on so moderate Terms as those specify'd by the *Convention*, seems to me the strongest Argument in its Favour.

'TWOULD be as ungrateful as 'tis unnecessary at this Distance of Time, to enter minutely into the Justice or Injustice of that Transaction; but this may be said, that 60,000 l. is no adequate Compensation for so many Ships of War as had been taken from *Spain*. The St. *Phillip* alone, burnt at *Port Mahone*, had cost her much more. It may be said, indeed, that tho' *Spain* had been near *half a Million* a Loser by our Victory, we had been no Gainers. —— But, with Submission, I do assert, that we have in one Sense, and I assure myself that every Well-wisher to these Kingdoms will be of my Opinion, that considers the Incapacity to which *Spain* had been reduced, by that Blow, of disturbing either our own or the Repose of our Allies: And, for my Part, considering the Nature and Circumstances of this Demand, I cannot but more gratefully congratulate our Ministers on their Success in removing a stumbling Block of this Magnitude and Consequence on so easy Terms.

THE second Article definitively adjusted by the *Convention*, is Reparation to our Merchants for the Captures of *Spain*; and this so amply, that it amounts to almost even their own Demands.

TWO of the principal Points in Controversy are finally settled, and in such a Manner as should give general Satisfaction, because, without the Removal of so material Obstructions, 'twould be almost impossible to arrive at the Ends proposed. As for the Restrictions relating to such Restitution as may have been made to our Merchants in *America*, they are so just and reasonable, that it would be the highest Injustice to insist that they should not be inserted in the manner they are: For, as neither we nor *Spain* could be suppos'd to know what may have been lately transacted at those remote Parts, common Equity requires that Allowance be made when the Certainty shall be known.

'TIS objected by those who wish us involv'd in War and Desolation, that several material Points are unadjusted, and that therefore we may be still oblig'd to have recourse to Arms. If we consider the natural Slowness and Pride of the Nation we have to do with, 'tis rather to be wonder'd that our Ministers had been able, in so short a Time, to lead them Part of the Way, than that they had not brought them to the End of the Journey. Besides, tho' it had been practicable to finish at once the whole, which, by the way, I believe was not in so little Time, some Allowance and Concession may have been found necessary to make to a Nation, jealous to a Frenzy of their Honour, false as it may seem on some Occasions.

'TIS possible, nay very probable, that the King of *Spain*, however willing he may be to cultivate our Friendship, and do us Justice, might think it a Wound to his Honour, to settle finally, whilst our Fleet appeared on his Coasts to awe him. Should any *Punctilio* of this kind weigh with him, I can't see why he might not be indulg'd, without any the least Diminution of either our real Honour or Interest. But whether or no this was the Case, 'tis certain, if his Catholick Majesty had been ever so willing to conclude finally, 'twas almost impossible in so little Time as since the Commencement of the Negociation. Therefore be the Delay from either the Want of Time, or *Punctilio*, it matters not much, since the Conclusion of the definitive Treaty is limited to a certain Day, and that not a very distant one. The whole will turn on the Merit of the Conditions to be obtain'd. Should they be strictly grounded on former *Treaties*, as 'tis agreed they should by the *Convention*, I think we shall have ample Reason to be satisfied; because, had we had recourse to Force, and even had our Arms been crown'd with Success, we could not in Justice have exacted more than we are intitled to by those ample *Treaties* that already subsist between the two Nations, and which only want to be explain'd to be of reciprocal Advantage. I will go farther, and say, that in good Policy we ought not to insist on more, because such an Exaction would but imbitter against us, perhaps for ever, a Nation whose Friendship is, and always will be, of more intrinsick Use to us than that of any other in *Europe*. And it may be said also, that such an Exaction may be construed as an Outrage by the Allies of *Spain*, who, in such Case, might be apt to resent it, and improve it to our Disadvantage. Upon the whole, the *Convention* is full and salutary in its own Nature, and there is no doubt that the Treaty to which 'tis a Preliminary, will answer all the Ends which could be propos'd by the most successful War. There is no doubt that it will answer the warmest Hopes of all that wish well to these Nations and the Royal Family. But as for the *confederated Incendiaries*, I don't expect that either this, or any other Treaty conducted by his Majesty, will satisfy them, till he shall condescend to gratify their unbounded *Ambition*.

S. EXPORT.

Since our last arriv'd the Mails due from Flanders, Holland *and* France.

Paris, Feb. 21. *O. S.*

ON the 11th the King declar'd the Marriage between Louisa Elizabeth, the First Princess of France, (who will be but 12 Years old in September next, when she is to set out for Spain) and Don Philip, the Second Infante of Spain, Grand Prior of Malta in the Kingdom of Castile and Leon, and Admiral General of Spain (who is 19 on the 4th of next Month); and between the 2d Princess Anna Henrietta, her Twin Sister, and the King of Sardinia's eldest Son, who in June next will be 13 Years of Age. And 'tis not doubted but another Marriage will also soon be declar'd between the Dauphin and Mary Theresia, the Infanta of Spain, of whom the former will be but 10 Years old next September, and the latter 13 in June next. The Marquis de la Mina having been vested by the Catholick King with the Character of his Ambassador Extraordinary, on account of the first-mention'd Marriage, has been, with his Lady, admitted to the Honour of kissing the Princess's Hand; and upon the same Occasion this Court has sent Credentials to the Count de la Marck, vesting him with the same Character. The King and the Queen, together with the Dauphin, and the said First Princess of France, have receiv'd the Compliments of the Magistrates, &c. of this City upon this august Marriage: And a Master is order'd to attend the Princess to teach her the Spanish Language. They write from Nantes, that the Widow of Dr. Goudet, the Physician, is dead there in the 108th Year of her Age. We are assur'd that the Imperial Court has accepted the Accession of the Kings of Spain and the Two Sicilies; and that as to the Affair of the Allodial Estates in Tuscany, the Parties have consented to refer it to the Mediation of France.

The Paris a la Main of the 21*st*, *O. S. has the following Articles.*

Letters of the 7th ult. O. S. from Genoa say, their Letters from Bastia mention the Funeral of the Counte de Boissieux. As to the Corsican Rebels, they seem to be more obstinate than ever, and resolv'd to make a vigorous Defence. They have return'd a very insolent Answer to the Regulation which has been publish'd, and have issued several Orders, forbidding all manner of Correspondence, directly or indirectly, with the Genoese, on pain of Death, and Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels. They still flatter themselves with the Hopes of the speedy Arrival of the Baron de Neuhoff, whom they confirm in his pretended Royalty, declaring, that they had never an Intention to withdraw their Obedience to him, and complaining, that they were impos'd upon in the Dispatch of the Hostages to France. Mean time, the People of

of the beſt Senſe are of Opinion, that this Fortune-hunter will hardly be ſo raſh as to proceed ſo far; for they who know him ſay, that his Courage bears no Proportion with his Ambition. Be it as it will, the generality of People think it a deſperate Affair, as well on Account of the Situation of the Country, as the bad Air there in the Summer-time, and the Savageneſs of the Inhabitants, who have nothing to loſe; beſides the impoſſibility of diſarming all the Mountaineers, of whom there will always be Parties ſufficient to moleſt the well-affected, and to cut out Work for the Forces.

The laſt Letters from Rome ſay, that the Chevalier de St. George and his two Sons were in Maſquerade-Habits at a Ball, given for the Entertainment of the Electoral Prince of Saxony, with whom they had a Converſation which had been concerted beforehand.

The eldeſt Princeſs Dowager of Conti continues very ill.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Naples, Feb. 10. 'The Queen is taken ill of the 'Small-Pox, on which the King is retired to Por-'tice. The King had the Small-Pox in Tuſcany.' The Ships arrived here from Leghorn, (in conſequence of the Great Duke's not having performed a regular Quarantine) are performing a Quarantine; the Length of Time is not reſolved.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Feb. 23. Arrived the Pegaſus, Ramſey, from Malaga; the Braganza, Raddon, from Naples for Amſterdam; and the George, Priddex, from Alicant for Oſtend.

Deal, Feb. 23 Wind S. W. The outward-bound Ships that ſailed t'other Day are putting back. Came down ſince, the Mary, Morris, for Cadiz; the Boulter, Weales, for Lisbon; the Tring, Dornford; and the Prince Frederick, Wade, for Lisbon; the Revolution, Oliver, for Antigua; the Bond, Spence; and the Harriſon, Hopſon, both for Virginia; the London, Dover, for Jamaica; the Albany, Bryant, for New York; and the Seahorſe, Clifton, for Havre. Arrived the Charles, Hermond, from Carolina.

Deal, Feb. 24. Wind S. W. The Ships all remain as per laſt; cannot finiſh a full Liſt this Poſt, ſhall ſend one per next. Came down ſince laſt Poſt and remain, the Hunter, Haynes, for Jamaica; and the Admiral, Johnſon for Rouen.

Graveſend, Feb. 23. Paſſed by the Deborah, Hayſlup, from Salo; the Loyal Conſort, Barrons, from ditto; the Jemima, Claribut, from Calais; and the Union, Homans, from New England.

LONDON.

Yeſterday his Majeſty was at the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and his Highneſs the Duke and the Princeſs, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Crowe. His Grace the Duke of Kingſton carried the Sword of State to and from the Chapel.

This Day his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, and give the Royal Aſſent to the Malt Bill.

On Saturday laſt the Lady of Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. was ſafely deliver'd of a Son at his Houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

On Saturday Night laſt the Rev. Dr. Jones, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary, died ſuddenly at his Lodgings in the Strand. He read Prayers that Evening to the young Princeſs.

On Saturday died at his Houſe in King's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Perkins, a wealthy Tallow Chandler, reputed worth 20,000 l.

On Friday Night laſt an Expreſs from Bath brought an Account of the Death of the Right Hon. Charles Lord Viſcount Preſton, and Baron Graham of Esk, born 1708. He married Anne, one of the Daughters of Mr. Thomas Cox, by whom he hath left no Iſſue.

The Lady of Count Cambis, Ambaſſador from the Court of France, lies dangerouſly ill of the Small-Pox.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk relaps'd, and lay at the Point of Death.

The ſame Day the Right Hon. the Lord North and Guilford lay very dangerouſly ill at his Houſe in Groſvenor's Square.

On Saturday laſt, at the Seſſions at Hicks's-Hall, Mary Smith and Mary Mills were convicted of knowingly uttering falſe Money; and Thomas Smith was found guilty of extorting Money from a Perſon, on Pretence of ſtifling an Information.

A Middleſex Officer was committed for arreſting a Gentleman who had been to give Evidence in a Cauſe of Perjury.

Ferdinando O Neal, who was laſt Seſſions convicted of Perjury, in falſly charging Mr. Archdeacon with a Felony, was ſentenc'd by the Court to ſtand in the Pillory againſt Hicks's Hall, and to be tranſported for 5 Years.

The Cauſe which has been long depending in Doctors-Commons about the Choice of Churchwardens for the Pariſh of Hackney, Middleſex, after Sentence in the Commiſſary Court of London, confirm'd by a Sentence in the Arches Court, is, we hear, now appealed to the High Court of Delegates.

On Saturday laſt, at the Seſſions at the Old Baily, were try'd two Indictments preferr'd againſt two Perſons for Perjury, in a Cauſe depending in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, relating to the Choice of Churchwardens for the Pariſh of Hackney. The Council for the Proſecution were, Mr. Serj. Hayward and Mr. Stracy, for the Defendants Mr. Bootle, Mr. Barnardiſton and Mr. Granville, when, a Paper offer'd to be given in Evidence not appearing to have ſufficient Credit to be read as a Record of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, the Proſecutors were not able to make good the Indictments, and the Defendants were acquitted.

At this Seſſions there were Condemn'd	——	7
	Burnt in the Hand	5
	To be Whipp'd	3
	To be Tranſported	27
	Acquitted ——	46
Total of Priſoners try'd, ſome whereof on ſeveral Indictments —— ——		88

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Vacher, of Graveſend, in the County of Kent, Victualler.

William Murgatroyd, of the Town and County of the Town of Derby, Chapman and Dealer in Iron.

	Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	01 57	02 21

Bank Stock 143 1-4th. India 168. South Sea 100. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 109 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 104 1-4th to 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 93. Royal Aſſurance 104. London Aſſurance 13 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 4 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 5 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Premium. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 to 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-th to 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſh'd,

A Pamphlet, entitled, *A View of the preſent Evidence for and againſt the Efficacy of Mrs. Stephens's Medicines in the Stone and Gravel.* Containing the Caſes of all that have taken them, good and bad, perfect and imperfect, as far as they have come to the Author's Knowledge, with Obſervations thereon.

By DAVID HARTLEY.

N. B. All Perſons, who have not yet ſent in their Caſes, are deſired to ſend them as ſoon as poſſible, directed to the Author in Prince's-ſtreet, near Leiceſter-Fields.

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The ARABIANS,
The ETHIOPIANS,
The CARTHAGINIANS, and other People in *Africa.*

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